

# Mormon 'Mardi Gras' kept police busy in Salt Lake

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**SALT LAKE CITY (AP)** — To many holiday revelers, the night before Salt Lake City's Days of '47 Parade is the real show. And police couldn't agree more.

Thousands of young partygoers lined Main Street and 900 South to see Tuesday's parade. But many more came for the all-night festivity, a 12-hour gathering that includes transients and gang members and can result in robberies and aggravated assaults. Several years ago, it included a homicide.

"Most of the folks that come here every year are decent people, but some come and party too hardy," said Sgt. Carroll Mays.

About 20 patrol officers and eight extra officers worked the city Tuesday, with several officers assigned to the parade route.

A new ordinance passed by the city council this year restricted parade-goers from setting up tents on public property along the route or to save a spot no earlier than 8 p.m. Monday.

In past years, eager enthusiasts were camping out several days before the event.

Despite the new restrictions, the festive atmosphere was still uncontrollable at times. And the frustration police officers were experiencing through the night began to take its toll emotionally.

The night went like this:

8 p.m. — "Most of the time it's like a pot waiting to boil over," Mays says. "It's just a question of whether it's going to or not."

There wasn't an initial rush to the parade route as some officers feared due to the ordinance, and no citations were issued for violating the law.

9:20 p.m. — Two patrol ser- work the city, one for the west and east sides. The parade route will be inundated with people by 11 p.m., making it difficult to maneuver through the streets to get to a crime scene. "It's just so many people in so little an area," Mays says. "That's what

gets a little hard to manage sometimes."

10 p.m. — A dispatcher is heard saying, "The parade route is filling up like the Oklahoma land rush!" It's true. The number of people begins to grow at an alarming rate, and traffic is slowing down to a crawl.

Sgt. Gilberto Ramon Montoya takes over as the west-side patrol supervisor and tells his officers to keep an eye out for fights.

10:45 p.m. — Things begin to heat up. A drive-by shooting occurs. No injuries are reported, but a home was shot up with six rounds from a .22-caliber handgun. A man and a juvenile were arrested on the parade route about 11:30 p.m.

1:25 a.m. — It takes the sergeant more than 20 minutes to drive nine blocks along the parade route because traffic is bumper to bumper.

1:51 a.m. — Montoya spots a man pummeling another man with a baseball bat at a convenience store. Five units rush to the scene within two minutes, and a straight razor used in the fight is recovered. No arrests were made when the victim refused to file a complaint.

2:20 a.m. — "It's going to get rowdier," Montoya says. As he mentions that, he witnesses a man beating a woman in the middle of Main Street while hundreds of parade-goers look on.

2:25 a.m. — A Jeep loaded with 30 people is seen moving down Main Street, and the driver is issued a citation by an officer.

3 a.m. — Montoya was right that things would get out of control about this time. Fights are reported along the parade route about once every 10 minutes, so more officers are assigned to oversee the area.

3:05 a.m. — A fight with five teen-agers is reported. A street is closed off temporarily, and traffic is diverted. The victim receives



Jeannette Woolf spins yarn during demonstrations at North Park Tuesday for Pioneer Days.

Herald Photo/Andrew Holloway

minor injuries, and no suspects are found. The traffic begins to die down, and the fights begin to pick up.

3:39 a.m. — A man is assaulted

and robbed by more than 30 teenagers as he walks along the parade route at 500 South. The man is rushed to Holy Cross Hospital while a dozen parade-goers in

sleeping bags explain to police what they saw. "Unfortunately, you still have a lot of kids who want to fight," says Sgt. Cory Lyman.

4 a.m. — Two men report another man brandished a gun at them. The suspect is arrested and the gun, a Colt .22-caliber automatic, is recovered.



# of television'

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Philo T. Farnsworth, the "father of television," was honored as a pioneer of science in a tribute marking the unveiling of a statue of the inventor at the State Capitol rotunda.

Gov. Norm Bangert said the dedication ceremony appropriately coincided with the state Pioneer Day celebration because Farnsworth was a Utah pioneer whose endeavors impacted the world.

The ceremony attracted about 250 people who came to see the unveiling of the statue by Utah sculptor James Richard Avati. The statue was made in Lehi.

On May 2, Utah presented an identical statue to Congress which now stands in the U.S. Capitol's Statuary Hall.

Stephen L. Carr, a Philo T. Farnsworth Statuary Hall Commission member, recapped the scientist's life from his humble beginnings in Beaver through a career that included 160 patents.

Among devices he is credited with having a hand in creating are radar, cold cathode ray tubes, infrared lights, incubators and the electron microscope.

The statue was cast after the Legislature voted in 1987 to recognize Farnsworth's achievements by creating a statue for Statuary Hall.



AP Laserphoto

A crowd gathers at the State Capitol rotunda in Salt Lake City Tuesday to view the unveiling of a statue of Philo T. Farnsworth, considered the 'father of television.'

He was selected by Utah students after they studied many prominent Utahns.

Pam Farnsworth, the inventor's

widow, called the honor of having her husband's likeness in both the state and U.S. capitols "stupendous."

# limited over to Senate

By JUDY FAHYS

Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The debate over Glen Canyon Dam shifted to the Senate Tuesday as Sen. John McCain and former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall testified on McCain's bill to make a healthy ecology one of the chief factors in deciding how to operate the dam.

McCain told the Senate water and power subcommittee that he felt responsible to introduce a bill to force the Interior Secretary to operate the dam to enhance the environmental and recreational uses of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the Grand Canyon National Park 30 miles downstream.

"The Grand Canyon is a unique and irreplaceable gift which we have a moral duty to preserve, protect and to hold in trust for our children and those who follow," the Arizona Republican said. "That duty is why legislation is necessary."

The Environmental Defense Fund, a major conservation group, was expected to testify today that the cost of operating the dam as outlined in McCain's bill would not cost Western power users much money.

The group used a computer model to calculate the projected cost of operating the dam under four alternative scenarios, three of which would reduce the damage caused by very low winter water releases and high "ramping," or fluctuations that many believe tear away the Colorado River beaches.

Thomas J. Graff, senior attorney for EDF, said that power rates would increase a maximum of 15 percent to the homes and businesses that rely on the dam's power, which supplements other power plants during peak-use periods.

"There's a cost involved, but it's not excessive," he said in an interview before the hearing.

Under the EDF's study, which was requested by the House subcommittee looking at Glen Canyon Dam legislation similar to McCain's, the cost of operating the dam would increase between \$24 million and \$68 million between 1991 and 1995 under the three scenarios.

The time period covered in the study account for the time lawmakers expect it will take to complete an in-depth environmental impact study of the dam's operations and options for

easing its impact.

The Western Area Power Administration, the Energy Department agency that sells power from the dam, estimates that operating costs would be between \$1.3 million and \$108.1 million higher over a four-year period between 1992 and 1995.

In its own cost analysis of the same three alternatives, the agency predicted that costs to ratepayers could increase by as much as one-third, said WAPA Administrator William H. Claggett.

"It's pretty expensive," Claggett said in an interview before the hearing.

"I think the EDF's study can be improved considerably and ours can too," he added. "The EDF's numbers are low, and our numbers are low also."

McCain said the question of cost was a fairly simple one, based on the "enormous scientific evidence" in favor of moderating the dam's flow to better protect the environment.

"In my view, it's not going to cost very much money — and you put that against the price of the canyon," he said prior to the hearing.

## Obituaries

### Ralph Gines

Ralph Henry Gines, 82, of Orem, died Tuesday, July 24, 1990, at Utah Valley Regional Medical Center in Provo.

He was born Nov. 2, 1907, in Woodland, a son of Samuel Jr. and Etta Coe Gines. He married A. Lorna Sessions Dec. 7, 1932, in Evanston, Wyo.

He was raised in the Woodland-Kamas area. He farmed and was a miner for several years and also worked as a carpenter.



He is survived by his wife of Orem; four sons and two daughters, Ralph Junior Gines, Boise, Idaho; Jerry Gines, Russell Gines, both of Orem; Boyd Gines, Brighton, Colo.; Mrs. Grant (Donna Rae) Gibson, Greenriver, Wyo.; Mrs. Jay (Karen) Keeler, Grand Junction, Colo.; one stepson and daughter, Dale R. Sessions, Las Vegas, Nev.; Ruth Richardson, Park City; 41 grandchildren; 39 great-grandchildren; one brother and sister, Nile Gines, Salt Lake City, and Vera Dugdale, Woodland. He was preceded in death by a son, Melvin Gines, two stepdaughters, four brothers and one sister.

## Bennion recipient of BYU award

Douglas N. Bennion, chair of the Chemical Engineering Department at Brigham Young University, has received the first James J. Christensen Professorship award.

The university created the professorship in memory of a BYU chemistry professor who died in September 1987. Christensen was well known for his studies on heat effects associated with chemical processes and for the development of sensitive heat-measuring instruments.

Bennion has been a member of

the BYU chemical engineering faculty since 1980 and has served as department chair for the past six years. The Provo resident will return to full-time teaching and research at the end of August.

His research has focused on rechargeable batteries, development of non-liquid room-temperature batteries, porous electrodes modeling and design, and transport of ions that are used as separators in fuel cells and batteries.

Bennion received his bachelor's degree in chemical engineering

from Oregon State University in 1957. For several years, Bennion worked at Dow Chemical Company, where he became interested in the design of electrochemical cells and the operation of gas electrodes.

He received his doctorate in electrochemistry from the University of California, Berkeley. For 15 years, Bennion served as a professor of chemical engineering at the University of California, Los Angeles. During this time, he directed and carried out research programs related to electrochemical engineering.



Douglas N. Bennion

## Heber Valley